

LYKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 8. NO. 31.

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 395.

DRIVE TO STIR UP PATRIOTS OPENS

STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL OPENS
CAMPAIGN TO EXPLAIN REA-
SONS OF THE WAR.

BUDGET BILL IS INTRODUCED

Object of Measure Before Legislature
Is to Wipe Out All Continuous Ap-
propriations and Provide For Needs
By Biennial Appropriations.

Frankfort.—A campaign of patriotic education for Kentucky and especially the rural districts—a campaign such as the state has never experienced, one which, in the language of one of the moving spirits in the plan, "will turn the state upside down and direct the searchlight of truth into every nook and corner," is being prepared by the Publicity and Speakers' Bureau Committee of the State Council of Defense, which concluded its sessions in Louisville recently.

It will be the endeavor of the Publicity Committee to rouse the people of Kentucky to an understanding of the meaning of the war, and of the collective and individual responsibility of all citizens.

The state legislature, now in session, will be asked to provide funds for a campaign that "will make use of every organized agency possible that will aid in the dissemination of information and the development of positive patriotism."

A telegram from President Wilson expressing hearty approval of the plan was received by Edward W. Hines, chairman of the State Council. The President's telegram read:

"May I not extend through you my best wishes to the country representatives and speakers and war workers of Kentucky gathered together at the war conference of the Kentucky State Council of Defense to discuss the war problem of the state and to develop plans for a state-wide speaking campaign? It is particularly the opportunity of the state councils of defense to arouse and inform the people of the community so that each individual will be able to play his part intelligently in our great struggle for democracy and justice. In this work the Kentucky State Council and all its representatives have my sincere interest and regards."

Budget Bill.

The budget, designed to wipe out all continuous appropriations and provide for state departments and institutions by biennial appropriations, was introduced by Senator J. W. Harlan, of Danville. It makes the Governor, Auditor and Chairman of the Tax Commission a board to lay the needs and conditions of departments and institutions before the Assembly at each session.

Prohibition bills, backed up with anti-shipping bills, prohibitions for saloonists to serve on grand juries and as election officers; three redistricting measures; a number of municipal bills, including one by Representative Hamilton, providing for municipal assessments at the same time as county and state; bills increasing the compensation of assessors, making the assessment July 1 instead of September 1, protecting rabbits; an eight-hour law, one abolishing the "follow-servant" rule of law and modifying the doctrine of contributory negligence in suits between common carriers and their employees; appropriating money for state hospitals and the deaf school; to provide for registration of soldiers in the field; and many other things were included in the list consigned to the hopper in both Houses. The first bill has been reported by the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments, which will report favorably the first bill, submitting the state-wide amendment to the constitution to the people.

Farm Labor Survey.

A survey of the farm labor situation in Kentucky is now being taken by the Department of Education in connection with the Agricultural Extension Departments of the State and Federal Government. V. O. Gilbert states that the county superintendents are co-operating with farm agents in an effort to get a comprehensive report on conditions in all parts of the state before the busy spring season opens.

Cars Frozen Up.

The recent weather put the interurban and city street car service so completely out of commission that an official of the traction company had to announce that no further effort would be made to start the cars until there was a complete change in the weather. The city cars stood around in the streets at different points and an interurban held its place in front of the old Capital Hotel.

Makes Recommendations.

State Inspector and Examiner Nal B. Sewell, who during his term of office has compiled a list of state employees and salaries and the appropriations for departments and institutions, besides making a study of the fiscal relations between county collecting agencies and the state treasury, in his annual report just completed, recommends several changes in existing statutes, many of them designed to bring about more complete harmony and efficiency as well as economy in the conduct of county and state offices.



1—Col. Theodore Roosevelt urging to greater efforts the men of the shipyards at Chester, Pa. 2—British dressing station under fire on the west front. 3—Type of the hangars that are being built in this country and France for America's great fleet.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Astounding Order by Garfield Stops Nation's Industries for Five Days.

CAUSED BY THE COAL FAMINE

Nine Additional Holidays Decreed—
Storm of Protests is Unavailing—
Attacks on Secretary Baker Continue—
Central Powers Reject Russian
Peace Proposals.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"It is the earnest desire of the fuel administrator to prevent entirely any dislocation of industry or of labor." With these words, Fuel Administrator Garfield closed his summary of the most drastic and startling experiment in domestic and war economy made by this or any other government. For five days beginning January 18 every factory and workshop in the region east of the Mississippi and including all of Louisiana and Minnesota was ordered closed, with the exception of those manufacturing perishable food or food for immediate consumption. Ten successive Mondays beginning January 21 are ordered to be observed as holidays when the consumption of coal shall cease except in specified cases.

Doctor Garfield stated that he expected to save 30,000,000 tons of coal by his order. Very likely he will, but his plan, announced without warning, brought a tremendous storm about his head. Immorality business men whose affairs were dislocated despite the "earnest desire" of the administrator, flooded Washington with protests and requests for revocation of the order, but it had been issued after consultation with and by direction of President Wilson and the warlers had no chance for relief save in those individual instances where it was necessary to prevent injury to health or the destruction of property.

Another and most important angle to the situation was the enforced loss of millions of dollars in wages to workers. Some big concerns did not deduct anything from the pay of their employees, but it was beyond hope that this example would be followed by any considerable number of employers.

Congress, startled out of its usual deliberative ruts into action by the situation, voted to make the order ineffective before it had heard an explanation that did not explain, and the senate thereupon adopted a resolution asking that the order be delayed for five days for investigation. This Administration, on advice of the president, ignored. In the house various resolutions were introduced, but immediate action was blocked by certain Democrats.

As finally issued, the order permitted ship yards and essential war industries to get coal and remain in operation during the five workless days.

The metropolitan press of the country in general bitterly scored Doctor Garfield for his order and declared that it not only was a ghastly mistake, but exposed to the world the utter incompetence of America to meet a condition that throughout the war has confronted the nations allied with us and yet has failed for no such paltry action by any one of them. The severe winter weather which paralyzed traffic, and the extraordinary demands for coal due to wartime conditions as cited by Doctor Garfield as the cause-making necessary, his order. The miners blame the railroads for the coal shortage and the railroads blame the government for the "starvation policy" of the government toward them for the last generation. More coal was mined in the United States last year than ever before, the output exceeding that of 1916 by 100,000 tons of anthracite and 42,000,000 tons of bituminous. Of the output

days of lighting the Bolshevik forces had seized Irkutsk, eastern Siberia, disarming the Cossacks and military cadets. They also have occupied Orenburg.

Among the interesting reports that came out of Russia was one to the effect that the former czar and his family had made their escape from Tobolsk. Another story said the former czarina has become hopelessly insane.

Out of the fire of congressional investigation the marine corps has come with addeduster, the contrast to war department conditions being sadly marked. The house committee said the corps has been kept supplied on a war basis with no apparent delays, while about 25,000 recruits during the year have been properly housed, clothed, fed and trained. The secret of this lies in the fact that Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the corps, believed in preparedness. Two months before America entered the war he ordered 50,000 pairs of shoes and 30,000 Lewis machine guns. His purchasing system has worked smoothly and effectively, possibly because he has had the assistance of no "dollar-a-week" civilians, whose capabilities and knowledge are not commensurate with their patriotism. The bureaus of construction and repair and the engineers of the navy department also received high praise from the committee.

Secretary Baker and his management of the war department are still the objects of sharp attack and the demands for his resignation or removal increase daily. His long defense before the senate committee was the reverse of satisfactory, and there is a decided diversity of opinion as to whether or not the reorganization of bureaus will cure the evils that have infested his department. Daniel Willard told the committee the new plan was faulty in that it did not concentrate power and relied too much on voluntary effort, and immediately thereafter Mr. Willard resigned his post of chairman of the war industries board. It is believed a new chairman might not be appointed pending action on the proposals for the creation of a war supply department or administration.

Can it be that Mr. Baker, deep in his purblind soul, believes the war will come to an end before the American troops are called on to fight, and therefore is willing that adequate preparations for their active participation in the conflict shall be delayed? In his review of operations in Europe he says a great German offensive is to be expected on the west front, but he is confident that the war-worn British and French armies can withstand it.

Another and most important angle to the situation was the enforced loss of millions of dollars in wages to workers. Some big concerns did not deduct anything from the pay of their employees, but it was beyond hope that this example would be followed by any considerable number of employers.

Congress, startled out of its usual deliberative ruts into action by the situation, voted to make the order ineffective before it had heard an explanation that did not explain, and the senate thereupon adopted a resolution asking that the order be delayed for five days for investigation. This Administration, on advice of the president, ignored. In the house various resolutions were introduced, but immediate action was blocked by certain Democrats.

As finally issued, the order permitted ship yards and essential war industries to get coal and remain in operation during the five workless days.

Further evidence that the submarine service is most disinclined to the German sailors is contained in the report from Geneva of another mutiny among the submarine crews at Kiel, the German naval base. Thirty-eight officers are said to have been killed. The number of Germans returning to Germany is decreasing every month, according to the Geneva correspondent.

France is in the throes of a new Callaux scandal, the former premier being now under arrest on a charge of treason. The affair was brought to a crisis by information supplied by Secretary Lansburgh, for it appears that Callaux engaged in intrigues with Count von Luxburg in Argentina in 1915 and was in communication with the foreign office in Berlin with the object of concluding peace. His plotting in Italy also has been exposed and documents seized there show he planned to make himself dictator of Italy.

COAL CONSERVED AS INDUSTRIES CLOSE

BIG BUSINESS CAPTAINS OBEY
ORDER, THOUGH THEY HAVE
RIGHT TO REMAIN OPEN.

Fuel for Fifty Ships Reaches New
York, and Hampton Roads Gets Sup-
ply for 100 Vessels—Tug and Barge
Facilities Are Taxed to Limit.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Two of the chief accomplishments of the Government in closing down industry by cutting off fuel supplies have been achieved. Fuel Administrator Garfield announced. Home throughout the East, he said, are receiving coal in larger quantities than has been reported for weeks and bunker coal again is moving to seaboard in sufficient volume to supply trans-Atlantic shipping. A third aim—the clearing of railroad congestion—has not been attained as yet, largely, Dr. Garfield declared, because of unusual weather conditions.

The first of the ten Monday bottlenecks was observed generally and busily everywhere in the East, was at a standstill. Reports told of few violations of the order. They indicated that thousands of establishments were closed, even though they had a technical right to remain open.

Reports said New York had on hand coal sufficient to fill the bunkers of 50 vessels, and Hampton Roads had received supplies sufficient for the more than 100 ships held in port there.

"We are supplying coal to the pliers," Dr. Garfield said. "It now is a question of putting it aboard ships." The heavy movement of coal to port has taxed tug and barge facilities heavily.

Despite a pooling arrangement put into operation at New York it was found difficult to handle receipts.

At the Shipping Board it was said that both tugs and barges there would be commanded. If necessary, to make the work more efficient. J. E. Parsons, special representative of the board at New York, in charge of bunkering, has been given full authority to exercise the board's commanding power in his discretion. Only one big concern at New York has not entered the pool. It was indicated that it would be forced to do so immediately.

In Hampton Roads heavy ice was interfering to some extent with bunkering. In declining to put an embargo on the receipt by railroads of general freight, Director General McAdoo, it was learned, acted against the advice of the War Conference Board, which adopted a resolution approving the suggestion. Officials who sought the embargo as a means of relief from congestion declared this measure still would have to be taken or else non-essentials would have to be denied transportation before the railroad situation is improved to any considerable extent.

Three Aviators Killed at Toronto.

Toronto, Ont.—Three student aviators in training with the Royal Flying Corps here, one of them an American, were killed as a result of accidents to their machines while in the air. N. M. Milne, of Malden, Mass., was killed when his machine was struck by another driven by D. E. McMillan, of Duran, N. B., who also was killed. Axel George Baudoux, a Dane, was killed at the Leaside Camp when his machine overbalanced as he was making an ascent.

Town Cuts Cord Wood.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The huge trees of Lawrenceburg will be kept burning with wood for a time. More than 900 physicians, lawyers and other professionals men and residents passed the day chopping cordwood at three camps established on the river bank. Night found them with 600 cords of wood cut. This wood will be sawed up at the veneer works and will be delivered to buyers by dealers who can not supply coal.

Americans Kill Two Mexicans.

El Paso, Texas.—Two armed Mexicans were shot and killed on the "Island" opposite Fabens, Texas, 32 miles southeast of here, when United States cavalry patrols returned rifle fire from the Mexican side of the line. According to a report received at military headquarters here, one American and shelled that pretty English girl violently. Three persons were killed.

American Boat Fired On.

Pekin.—The American gunboat Mo-
nopoly was fired upon by the Chinese
50 miles above Yinchow, on the Yang-
tze-Kiang. A sailor named O'Brien,
of the gunboat, was killed and two other sailors were wounded. The firing lasted for half an hour. It is presumed that the assailants were a detachment of the Southern revolutionists' forces.

U-Boat Sinks Three Convoyed Ships.

New York.—Authentic news of the sinking of three large steamers, one an American freighter, while a con-
voy of which were a part was passing a lighthouse on the Spanish coast last month, was received by shipping circles here. The three ships were sunk in rapid succession by submarine, but owing to the presence of the shore and

When the War Will End.

Absolute knowledge I have none,
But my aunt's washerwoman's
sister's son
Heard a policeman on his beat
Say to a laborer in the street
That he had a letter just last
week,
Written in the finest Greek
From a Chinese collie in Timbuc-
too,

Who said the negroes in Cuba
knew
Of a colored man in a Texas town
Who got it straight from a circus
clown

That a man in Klondike heard
the news
From a gang of South American
Jews

About somebody in Borneo

Who heard a man who claimed to
know

Of a swell society female rake
Whose mother-in-law will under-
take

To prove that her husband's sis-
ter's niece

Has stated in a printed piece
That she has a son who has a
friend

Who knows when the war is go-
ing to end.

—Selected.

Announcement.

The Normal Department of the
West Liberty Graded and High
School will open Monday, Jan.
28, 1918.

Our aim is to give thorough
and practical training to boys and
girls, especially of Morgan coun-
try, who desire to teach in the
public schools.

Many teachers have been drift-
ed into military service and oth-
ers are expecting to be called at
once, which leaves vacancies in
many of our schools which must
be filled by competent teachers.

The demand for good teachers
is greater than ever was known
in the history of our country and
there is a bright future for the
aspiring, progressive teachers.

Normal training is essential to
progressive teaching, and makes
for modern methods of instruc-
tion. That normal instruction
so essential to successful teach-
ing can be had at home at much
less expense than to go away.

Hoping to see as many present
as possible at the opening of the
Normal Department of school on
the above date, I am,

Very respectfully,
JOHN M. LYKINS,
Normal Teacher.

Agricultural Survey.

To the Farmers of Morgan coun-
ty:

Our Government has appoint-
ed me and the Assistant Home
Demonstration Agent, Leona B.
Carter, to secure information in
regard to the agricultural re-
sources of the county. This in-
formation is of vital importance
to our country in winning the
war. The government wants
this information to aid it in the
promotion of agriculture, and a
prompt compliance with the re-
quest is expected. The names
of those not furnishing the in-
formation will be sent to the de-
partment as persons refusing to
furnish the information request-
ed. We are mailing blanks to
teachers, trustees and others.
They should receive them by Jan.
24 and must be filled and return-
ed by Jan. 28. Give a day or
two of your time, if necessary.

Remember we are at war, and
if our boys are making the sacri-
fice of going to the trenches can
not you sacrifice the time to give
vital information to your country?
BERNARD E. WHITT,
(Co. Supt.) Chmn.

Notice.

To all curators, committees,
administrators and guardi-

You are

superintendent of

LICKING VALLEY COURIER

Issued Thursday by
The Morgan County Publishing Co.
Entered as second class matter
April 7, 1910, at the post-office at West
Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March
3, 1879.
ADVERTISING RATES—10 cents per
inch, net, for space. Composition
position, etc., extra.
Obituaries (easily to accompany
order), business readers, political read-
ers, etc., 5 cents per line per insertion.
H. G. COTTLE, Editor.

You can truly say: "I never saw such a winter."

Every now and then that crown prince takes another lesson in the art of failure.

Vesuvius is again in eruption, probably in an effort to keep up with the rest of the earth.

"Forward with God," cries the kaiser. Which God—the God of the Christians or the war god of the Moslems?

Nick Romanoff is said to have plenty of cash in the bank of England. Uncle Sam might attach it as security for money loaned his government.

Congressman Kitchen thinks we should tax "till it hurts," yet we have noticed no great anxiety on the Congressman's part to take his own medicine.

How it must strafe those haughty flyer crews to be compelled to take a siding while a battered old coal train crawls by and limbers up on the track before them.

There are a million soldiers in this country who would give six month's pay for the opportunity Dr. Law, the kaiser's American dentist, so carelessly threw away.

"We wonder how the kaiser is going to make peace with God."—Detroit Free Press. He fully expects, after he has conquered the earth, that God will sue for peace with him.

An English legal decision says that butchers may not weigh feet with shoulders and legs of mutton. Over here it has been customary for butchers to weigh hands with cuts of steak, but we didn't know that English butchers went us one better and weighed their feet, too.

Our State Senator, Dr. Whiteaker, received merited recognition in committee assignments, being on the Rules and other important committees. Whiteaker will do no "playing to the galleries," but can be depended upon when vital questions are to be decided. Our Senatorial and Legislative districts were wise in the selection of Dr. J. D. Whiteaker and Luther Pieratt to represent us. We can, with assurance, depend upon them to do the right things.

WOMAN A WORLD POWER.

What is to be the status of the American woman when this war is over? This a question that is exercising the minds of a great many people these days. For a generation, now, she has been contending for equal political rights, and of late years she has been coming into her own in this particular. For a number of years, too, she has been gradually invading the ranks of business, though not to any alarming(?) extent. But with the calling of the millions of men to the army, the call has at last come to women to demonstrate that she is, as members of her sex have long contended, capable of shouldering the business load and bearing it "manfully."

It is no uncommon sight to see woman doing what has been considered "men's work." Not such as clerking, bookkeeping and all forms of clerical work, but hard labor, work that until lately it was not thought that women were capable of performing. We see them on public works of various kinds, in factories and workshops; and lately a great steel magnate was quoted as saying that he would not be surprised if before long he had to take on a thousand women to take the place of men drafted for the army.

And to the credit of the women be it said that in the great majority of the instances they are making good. They are not only developing an ability for work and business that a few years ago would have surprised the world, but they really appear to enjoy the work.

There may be at the bottom of their success the long suppressed desire to show themselves independent of man for a subsistence. If this be the case they have reason to be gratified, as they are fast becoming a recognized factor in all the activities of life.

But, when the present emergency is past, will woman resume her old sphere of semi-dependent and home body; or will she hold tenaciously to what she has gained and refuse to be ousted from her recently-won vantage? In case she should consent to resume her old status, the world would soon readjust itself and human life would continue to flow on as before. But if not, the entire business fabric of the world will have to be remodeled and new adjustments and alignments made. The addition of a few million female workers will work a great change in labor conditions—a change that will call for careful handling.

But perhaps the most vital question in this connection is that of its influence on the homes of the land. The United States has always been pre-eminently a nation of

With us the home life has been enthroned above all life, and nothing was suffered to interfere with its development. Will the

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

By virtue of the taxes due the State of Kentucky and County of Morgan for the year 1917, I or one of my deputies, will on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1918

(it being County Court day) at 1 o'clock, p. m., or the about, at the front door of the court house in West Liberty, Ky., offer for sale at public outcry, for cash in hand, the following real estate, to satisfy said taxes:

Owner Adjoining No. Acres Value State Tax County Tax School Tax Road Tax Penalty Total

Amyx, James Isaac Amyx 50 \$ 232 \$ 1 16 \$ 1 16 \$ 0 46 \$ 0 11 \$ 0 29 \$ 2 50 \$ 6 61

Bradley, W R. W. J. Barnett 150 522 2 61 1 04 26 49 2 50 9 51

Clayton, Edgar, W H Halsey 300 1 74 1 74 70 17 36 2 50 8 29

Congleton, Elsie Tom Davis 30 928 4 64 4 64 1 85 46 84 2 50 14 93

Carpenter, Katherine Jas Carpenter 75 348 1 74 1 74 70 17 34 2 50 7 19

Darrow, L. James Keeton 20 348 1 74 1 74 70 17 34 2 50 7 19

Daniel Q C Emma C Salyer 1 16 58 58 23 5 11 2 50 4 05

Darkman, W H mineral 1000 1160 5 80 5 80 2 32 58 1 19 2 50 18 00

Elam, J W Heirs Mack Nickell 75 348 1 74 1 74 70 17 34 2 50 7 19

Frank, J. L. & P. Bob Caskey 868 16 82 16 82 6 73 1 68 3 12 2 50 47 09

Fugate, Willie heirs B M Fugate 70 35 35 14 3 6 2 50 3 43

Gates, E P. J D Oney 100 348 1 74 1 74 70 17 36 2 50 7 19

Henry, Jacob George Fugate 20 116 58 58 23 5 13 2 50 4 07

Hubbard, W W Cynthia Havens 2 348 1 74 1 74 70 17 34 2 50 7 19

Kennard, Burns George Rogers 130 870 4 35 4 35 1 74 43 31 2 50 14 19

Lykins, Bruce A T Day 34 232 1 16 1 16 46 11 22 2 50 5 61

Lind, Mr. Elvin 5 lots at Caney 1000 5 00 5 00 2 00 50 55 2 50 15 05

Lewis, J E W T Blair 50 348 1 74 1 74 70 17 35 2 50 7 20

Lykins, L. F. lot at Caney 150 75 75 20 7 14 2 50 4 51

Notley, O H lot at Ezel 125 62 62 25 6 13 2 50 4 17

Mize, Carl W H Cull 2 14 72 72 29 7 13 2 50 4 44

Maxey, J C. A. Asa Nickell 1 174 87 87 35 8 16 2 50 4 83

Murphy, Henry Silas Murphy 75 870 4 35 4 35 1 74 43 81 2 50 14 18

Nickell, Richard Smith Nickell 25 751 3 77 3 77 1 51 37 73 2 50 12 65

Nickell, Gillian W T Ward 50 348 1 74 1 74 70 17 34 2 50 7 11

Ohio Fuel Co. Leases 503 2369 11 83 11 83 4 73 1 18 2 19 2 50 34 22 04

Patrick, J T lot at Caney 200 1 00 1 00 40 10 20 2 50 4 70

Rowe, J J W G Dearing 1 250 290 1 45 1 45 58 14 27 2 50 6 39

Russer, Clay Boyd Whitt 40 232 1 16 1 16 46 11 22 2 50 5 61

Stricklin, J H W F Lacy 123 696 3 48 3 48 1 39 34 64 2 50 11 83

Smit, John Essie Fairchild 40 232 1 16 1 16 46 11 22 2 50 5 61

Sergent, Roe F M Coll n. 40 232 1 16 1 16 46 11 22 2 50 5 61

Stig Il, Allen 60 290 1 45 1 45 58 14 31 2 50 6 43

Smith, R T 64 174 87 87 35 8 18 2 50 4 85

Thacker, M H Lee Adkins 215 1334 6 67 6 67 2 67 66 12 250 20 24

Thomas, Henry 50 232 1 16 1 16 46 11 22 2 50 5 61

Uteback, Jack Omer Brown 60 232 1 16 1 16 46 11 22 2 50 5 61

Villiams, E D J M Walters 15 232 1 16 1 16 46 11 22 2 50 5 61

Owner Adjoining No. Acres Value State Tax County Tax School Tax Road Tax Pen. & Int. Total

West Liberty, Ward 1—

Blair, Anderson W H Adkins 80 120 232 3 88 2 50 42 2 50 8 20

Caskey, Da. Frank Caskey 50 85 332 4 15 1 50 41 2 50 8 50

Caskey, G W George Caskey 110 241 638 7 98 1 50 72 2 50 12 70

Frailey, S R town lot in W L 172 250 2 62 50 32 2 50 7 94

Steele, Slack Wiley Steele 75 50 494 5 80 1 50 55 2 50 10 35

Sebastian, W R lot in W L 80 163 1 72 1 00 37 2 50 4 54

Sellers, W R Dan Caskey 12 220 348 4 35 1 50 54 2 50 8 89

Allen, Emma C lot in W L 400 4 20 31 2 50 7 01

West Liberty, Ward No. 2—

Blevins, Maggie R M Elam 85 330 1253 15 37 1 24 2 50 20 91

Conley, T L Lee Barker 47 219 348 3 65 2 00 44 2 50 8 50

Elam heirs Mack Nickell 50 348 4 35 2 50 35 2 50 7 20

Elam, Ashland Noah Elam 1 13 46 57 150 16 2 50 4 73

Ferguson, Nettie Wex Cox 30 160 116 1 44 14 2 50 4 58

Keeton, C L Math Wells 1 17 41 7 07 3 50 20 2 50 5 37

McGuire, S N John Wells 20 290 970 10 24 66 2 50 13 50

Thomas, J F Taylor Turner 1 154 116 1 44 1 50 23 2 50 5 07

Tyler, Wm S N McGuire 1 247 232 2 43 1 00 25 2 50 6 19

Thomas, Lou J R Wells 5 348 4 35 34 2 50 7 16

Womack, M T lot in W L 50 1781 18 09 1 42 2 50 22 44

Ezel No. 3

Barr, Charley lot in Ezel 174 2 17 1 50 26 2 50 6 38

Bartley, F K Floyd Roberson 6 41 58 72 1 50 20 2 50 4 92

Byrant, H C John Mannin 60 137 290 3 62 2 50 50 2 50 9 00

Cantrill, John M. George Helton 75 265 772 9 04 1 50 83 2 50 5 31

Dennis, Elizabeth D Anderson 100 201 174 1 27 17 2 50 4 84

Edkins, Rich Gordon Henry 25 96 86 1 07 2 50 43 2 50 6 93

Hurt, A C Sis Murphy 100 928 11 59 50 90 2 50 15 90

Ingram, Jas H Neff 60 116 580 725 1 50 05 2 50 11 00

May, S A Claud Day 100 326 784 8 00 2 50 66 2 50 15 73

Murphy, N J John Noble 150 426 1602 20 03 1 53 2 50 24 56

Pieratt, Ren M W Pieratt 13 25 174 2 17 1 50 28 2 50 6 45

Patterson, Louise John Howard 50 210 145 1 50 18 2 50 4 44

Rice, Sally A. Asa Ratliff 30 116 1 44 11 2 50 4 05

Rice, Florence C Claypool 60 30 174 2 17 1 50 16 2 50 4 83

Rasnic, W O lot in Ezel 25 174 87 72 1 50 21 2 50 5 30

Ratliff, G S Doris Ingram 35 248 145 1 80 2 50 57 2 50 6 37

GUMPTION,

Which is plain Common Sense, in United States language, without Educational Furbelows.

BY L. T. HOVERMALE.

What is Your Daughter's Associates Whispering to Her?

"Vice is a monster of such frightful men."

That to be hated needs but to be seen;

But seen too oft, familiar with her face,

We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Usually in approaching the discussion of the "Social Sin" we seek to deal in vapid generalities and to avoid the direct and local application. Yet the standard of virtue in each community is just what the mothers of that community determine that it shall be. Ergo, why, then, should not the mothers of the innocent girlhood of each community discuss the things that are a menace to the purity of their daughters candidly and prayerfully? The stanza quoted above has a whole sermon in four lines. Familiarity with vice makes us tolerant toward it and indifferent to its growth so long as it don't invade our homes or personally touch us.

An eminent sociologist who for many years was a police justice in New York City, stated recently that his researches proved that a majority of the wayward girls had been influenced to take their first step in vice by some girl associate, usually older than herself and clinging to the pretense of respectability. And here lies the danger to innocence. Man, in his assumption of superiority, accuses woman of being unfor-giving toward her erring sisters, and loves to quote the words of the Master to the woman taken in the act of adultery, forgetting that the condition of Christ's for-giveness was that the woman should forsake her life of sin. He said: "Neither do I condemn thee; go thy way and sin no more." Women know that it is difficult for the woman who falls to reform, and what is sometimes termed the vindictiveness of woman to her kind is merely the mother instinct fighting against the contamination of her young. Man can not comprehend that instinct. Neither is man qualified to judge in such matters, for he is not chaste himself. Woman's virtue is a practice, man's virtue is a theory.

Parents of girls frequently hug the delusion that the fall of all girls is due to the seductive wiles of man. In facing a problem so vital to society it were well to do so candidly and recognize the fact that sex desire is as strong in girls as in boys. This realized the problem of protecting the girls is easier. It is useless, in this generation, to rail at the double standard of morals, unjust though it be, for centuries-old traditions can not be eradicated by the edict: "change!" We must prevent our girls from becoming familiar with vice.

Familiarity does not necessarily mean association with the vicious. A girl may become familiar with vice from its prevalence in the community without coming in actual contact with those who wear the scarlet letter. It is amazing that parents fondly trust that their daughters won't hear the salacious gossip of the neighborhood. And what must be her inexperienced thoughts at finding her parents tolerant toward flagrant and notorious immorality? What can she think if the community reeks with the evidence of unbridled licentiousness, and the mothers and fathers are indifferent?

Do you seek to know what is being whispered into your daughter's ears by those with whom she comes in contact? Is the woman who does your house-work known prostitute, and do you allow her a footing of social standing in the home and intimacy with your daughter? Or, do you permit in your homes on terms of equality girls who are grasping the portals or responsibility and yet a by-word of

even the little boys of the street? Moreover, do you carelessly pass over the fact that in the community certain houses are conducted, to all appearances, as immoral resorts?

These things taint the moral atmosphere of every community where they obtain, and it is impossible to rear a girl amidst such surroundings and keep her ignorant of the conditions and the public indifference that makes such conditions possible.

The moral atmosphere of any community is subject to the will of the parents—the mothers especially. They can sweep out indifference and bring order out of chaos.

What is your daughter's associates whispering to her? What are her environments whispering to her as to the public's approval of virtue and chastity?

Aiding the Enemy.

The boys in the trenches were amazed at the spectacle of the administration Democrats combining with the Republicans to wrest the honor of putting the national prohibition administration through.

Stanley has demonstrated that he is not a good sport nor a game loser. In spite of his efforts and contrary to the influence of the Governor the Democratic party is decidedly against liquor. And when Stanley saw that his liquor crowd was in hopeless minority and that a political opponent had won the esteem and confidence of a majority of the party, he reveals the littleness of his nature by openly going over to the traditional enemies of the party and putting a club in their hands to be used against Democracy hereafter. Rather than let the element of the party that has, despite his frantic opposition, made heart-breaking fight for temperance, have the credit for the final victory he joins to give the honor to the Republicans.

And will he carry out the deal made with the Republicans in regard to the re-districting of the State? If the Republicans have not been fairly dealt with heretofore in the manner of political districts, was it necessary for them to purchase justice?

The present State administration has virtually handed Kentucky over to the Republicans at the next State election. Nothing short of a miracle can save it. Of course, it means only one term, for the Republicans have demonstrated that they can not successfully administer the affairs of a Southern state, but why the experiment?

Out of it will come, however, some political readjustment. Mr. Stanley will be retired to private life and thus the stormy petre of Kentucky politics will be forgotten. Stanley's unpopularity is growing so rapidly that he will never attempt another race. A mere prediction, you say. Well, keep it in mind and see if I am not right. Even Stanley will be able to see the dissatisfaction he has caused, for it will be written in box-car letters.

"Up Again!"

When we were little shavers, toddling about the house and went down on the floor or the ground because our feet could not keep up with our ambition to run and "get there" right off; grandmother, a lovely old down Easty, would sing out to us: "Up again! Never mind! That didn't hurt you! Up again!" So up again we would jump, all the hurt gone, just because grandmother cheered us to try it over again, writes Vincent in *Farm Life*.

Sam Jones has had the luck of bad crops two or three years. Things have seemed against him. But he has been as brave as a lion. No frost can ever come that froze the smile from his face or withered the hope in his heart. And he is right at it this year, just as if he had had the best of luck all through the years.

But I wonder who of his neighbors has been down to sing out to Sam: "Up again, old man! This is all right! You'll come out all right—can't help it!"

I don't know of anybody that has had time to look up from his own hoeing and plowing and digging long enough to do that; it's a shame, too! Come on! Let's go down right now!

Save

1-wheat
use more corn
2-meat
use more fish & beans
3-fats
use just enough
4-sugar
use syrups

and serve
the cause of freedom

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.



Parched cornmeal is the feature of these excellent wheatless biscuits. First, the cornmeal—one-half a cup—is put in a shallow pan placed in the oven and stirred frequently until it is a delicate brown. The other ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and heat. While this mixture is hot stir in the flour. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes in an ungreased pan. This makes 16 biscuits, each of which contains one-sixth of an ounce of protein.

DELICIOUS CORN MUFFINS.

Here's an old fashioned recipe for corn muffins that has recently been revived and used with unusual success in several of the larger New York hotels: To make three and a half dozen muffins take one quart milk, six ounces butter substitute, twelve ounces of light syrup or honey, four eggs, one cup of salt, two ounces baking powder, one and a half pounds cornmeal and one and a half pounds rye flour. The butter and syrup should be thoroughly mixed; then add the eggs gradually. Pour in the milk and add the rye flour mixed with cornmeal and baking powder.

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardiest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has been the staff of life. How well the South fought on, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS

Boston brown bread.
Hoe cake.
Muffins.
Biscuits.
Griddle cakes.
Waffles.

DESSERTS

Corn-meal molasses cake.
Apple corn bread.
Dumplings.
Gingerbread.
Fruit gems.

HEARTY DISHES

Corn-meal croquettes.
Meat and corn-meal dumplings.
Italian polenta.

CORN-MEAL FISH BALLS

The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

and cheer Sam up a little! Many who give him a lift at the work, too. All the world will be the brighter for it after that—to Sam and to you and to me, writes Vincent in *Farm Life*.

Codfish for Trench Soldiers. The codfish army is an dream. It arrives in the trenches somewhere in France at the rate of 5,000,000 pounds a week. On its strength of "two breakfasts and one fish dinner" Canadian and British "Tommy's" are kept up to their working mark.

Canada herself is helping to solve the food problem by buying two fish days a week—Tuesdays and Fridays, notes a correspondent. With this great demand for fish the Nova Scotia fisherman suffers neither fog, nor rain, nor less snow, nor darkness nor submarine to interfere with his task of supplying the dominion: at the expense with fish in quantities never experienced in history.

\$6 Six Dollars

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL

Daily by Mail

(Not Sunday)

AND

Licking Valley Courier

Your Home Paper and the Best Known Daily Newspaper of This Section.

An Excellent Combination

Subscription orders at this combined rate may be sent to the office of the *Licking Valley Courier* or to W. H. Gevedon, the *Courier-Journal* agent.

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

(Of special interest to applicants for school certificates who are not subscribers, but who just drop in to get a copy gratis.)

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers: Police Judge, W. G. Short. Town Attorney, H. C. Rose. Marshal, L. H. Roberts. Trustees: Evert Mathis, A. P. Gullett, W. M. Kendall, John McMann, R. B. Cossity. Clerk, Edgar Cochran. Treasurer, W. D. Archibald. Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY

County Judge, J. H. Sebastian.

County Attorney, H. C. Rose.

County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell.

Sheriff, Chas. P. Henry.

Treasurer, W. M. Gardner.

Supt. Schools, Bernard E. Whitt.

Jailer, G. W. Stacy.

Assessor, D. H. Dawson.

Coroner, vacant.

Surveyor, vacant.

Rural School Supervisors: Miss Anna Nickel, M. Holbrook.

County Court, Second Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month.

Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District, Ed. Day, West Liberty, Ky. First Monday in each month.

Second District, Robt. Mooley Eze, Ky., Tuesday after First Monday in each month.

Third District, E. W. Day, Grass Creek, Ky., Wednesday after First Monday in each month.

Fourth District, J. F. Lykins, Caney, Ky., Thursday after First Monday in each month.

Fifth District, Thos. Davis, Cannel City, Friday after First Monday in each month.

Sixth District, M. G. Templeton, Florence, Saturday after First Monday in each month.

Seventh District, D. W. Smith, Mima, Wednesday after Second Monday in each month.

Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaize, Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

John M. Lykins, Chairman.

Educational Division No. 1, Jas. H. Lewis.

Educational Division No. 2, D. M. Murphy.

Educational Division No. 3, Ark. Smith.

Educational Division No. 4, P. S. Smith.

Meets Second Monday in each month.

CIRCUIT COURT

Circuit Judge, D. W. Gardner, Salersville.

Commonwealth's Attorney, Floyd Arnett, West Liberty.

Circuit Court Clerk, J. D. Lykins,

Trustee Fund, Luther Pieratt,

Master Commissioner, R. M. Oakley.

Morgan Circuit Court begins First Monday in March, Third Monday in June and Fourth Monday in September, 18 judicial days.

KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT

Governor, A. Owsley Stanley.

Lieutenant Governor, James D. Black.

Secretary of State, Jas. P. Lewis.

Attorney General, Chas. H. Morris.

Auditor Public Accounts, Kobt. L. Greene.

State Treasurer, Sherman Goodpastor.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

V. O. Gilbert.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Mat S. Cohen.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Rodman W. Keenon.

State Senator Thirty-fourth District, Chas. D. Arnett.

Representative Ninety-first District, D. B. Tyra, Stillwater, Ky.

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Justice

Judge Shackelford Miller, Louisville.

Eastern Division

Judge John D. Carroll.

Judge Gus Thomas.

CORRESPONDENCE

LOGVILLE.

Logville is still on the map notwithstanding the mercury, in trying to emulate Mr. McGinty, has gone down to 32 below zero.

The large saw mill owned by Kennard, Hopkins & Co. has shut down owing to the coal shortage and excess cold.

The Turkeyfoot Lumber Co. has begun cutting their timber purchased of Frank Kennard last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Kennard gave a social at their home on Mill street, East Logville, Saturday night. Among those present from the west end were Misses Anna Kennard; Flora Nickell and Myrtle Franklin and Messrs. Sewell Hamilton, Finley Kennard and others. They report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Patton, of Vimey Ridge, have gone home after visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Hamilton the past week.

Mr. Robert Caudill, of our town, and Miss Dale France, of Bloomington, were married last Wednesday. The next day Mr. Caudill got a card from the Local Board notifying him that he had been accepted for military service. Bob says the big German guns in France hold no terror for him.

Adlton Johnson has moved to Water street, East Logville; A. B. Perkins has moved from Broadway to Mill street; Johnnie Kennard moved to Mill street; George Elam moved to Spruce street; Herbert Elam moved to Little Jenkins, one mile South of Logville; Roll Kennard is moving to Bolshevik street; Flem Kennard, Jr., moved to Price and West streets; F. L. Hammond moved to Shop street; Mrs. Biddy McGuire moved to Lick street; Bill Coffee moved to Silver Hill; Harvey Coffee moved to Bear St.

When they get done moving I will write again.

F. MOSES.

For Sale—Household and kitchen furniture. S. M. R. HURT.

DINGUS.

Lina, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wheeler, has pneumonia. Dr. R. D. Sparks, of Alice, is treating her.

Postmaster J. W. Pelfrey, of Elamton, was the guest of U. S. Fraley and family Saturday night.

The Relief-West Liberty mail was ice bound Thursday and Saturday of last week.

Elders W. J. Beulheimer and A. L. Gillum are conducting a singing school here on Saturdays and Sundays.

E. C. Williams has been absent the past ten days; the place—he knows best.

Rollie Kennard, who has been making his home with Longy Pack, near Jeptah, has moved to Logville.

Aunt Sarah Pelfrey, widow of Ned Pelfrey, is seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Gaskey, near Elamton.

Esq. A. F. Blevins has been appointed County Road Engineer by Judge Sebastian, and will move to West Liberty as soon as the weather will permit to enter on his official duties.

H. C. Ferguson is worse and is not expected to live. SLAB.

MIMA.

J. F. Robbins visited his sister, Mrs. D. M. Rowland, at Dingus, Sunday.

Mrs. Lowerena Rowland, of Dingus, visited her mother, Mrs. Catherine Robbins, and other relatives here Monday.

Jacob Peters, of Ophir, died January 18th, of old age. He was a respected citizen and a consistent Christian.

Rosey Young died Jan. 20 of typhoid. He had been sick three weeks. He was a splendid young man of good habits and will be missed by all who knew him.

Miss Nora Alice Cantrell and Mr. Hatfield Gambill were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents Saturday, Jan. 19.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Kennard. The

visited their sister, Mrs. Jane Cantrell, at Ophir, from Saturday till Monday.

D. B. Daniel, of Dingus, visited Joseph Lemaster, who is very sick, Sunday. DAUGHT.

CANEY.

Miss Edna Elam returned from Matthew where she has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Elam, for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Neal Frisby, of Slade, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dykes.

Miss Edna Allen will leave Tuesday for Winchester to visit her sister, Mrs. Kelly Haddix. Garnie Whitt left Thursday for Torrent.

Local and Personal.



C. M. Carter, of Liberty Road, was in the city Saturday.

Jas. V. Henry, of Florress, was here on business this week.

A. F. Blevins, of Dingus, was in town on business Monday.

For Sale—Household and kitchen furniture. S. M. R. HURT.

L. P. and Glennie Oakley, of Blaze, were in town on business Saturday.

S. B. Allen and Everett McDowell, of Forest, were in town Saturday.

Aaron Farnchild, of Elk Fork neighborhood, was here this week on business.

Bruce Ferguson, of Greer, visited the Courier crew while in town Saturday.

John S. Combs, of Jackson, is visiting his father-in-law, Sam Paiton, this week.

W. T. Phillips, of Liberty Road, was in town Saturday to see his father, G. W. Phillips, who is confined to his room with grippe.

FOR SALE One house and lot in West Liberty. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Write W. B. CARAWAY, 395 R. R. 2, Mansfield, Ill.

Just as we are going to press we received the news that Henry Fairchild, who left this country about two months ago, had died at Mansfield, Ill., on the 18th instant.

Mrs. Emma Joffres, of Oklahoma City, Okla., Mrs. Mollie Rice, of Ardmore, Okla., Mrs. Lizzie Neal and Rev. J. B. Kendall, of Wilmore, are here, having been called to the bedside of their father, John A. Kendall, who is very low with pneumonia.

The stork defied the chill blasts of this unprecedented weather to pay a visit to the home of the editor, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, and left a big girl baby. Both the mother and child are getting along nicely. However, H. G. is so proud of the baby that we can only keep him at the Courier office about half the time.

Attention!

Any and all persons who are willing to knit socks, sweaters or mufflers for our soldier boys will be supplied with yarn if they will write or phone Mrs. H. M. Cox, West Liberty, Ky.

For Sale—Household and kitchen furniture. S. M. R. HURT.

Wanted.

A mine mule not over 53 inches high, 5 to 8 years old, and to weigh about 600 pounds. Persons having such a mule for sale can write to the undersigned and make arrangements to bring it to our mine near Redwine for trial.

LENOX BITUMINOUS COAL CO., Loveland, Ky.

Time Will Tell.

Nora—Do you think marriage is always a failure?

Adri—Always a failure! Well, I should say not. Why, I know a couple who fairly idolizes her husband, why, he can't keep away

from each other.

John—What do you think they

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9¢.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8½ to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than \$5,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8½ cents. He should sell this sugar at 8½ to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 20 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be in my view, enough sugar for even their present meager and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war.

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.

As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons.

Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,025,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar: East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar and did furnish 1,420,000 tons through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.39, while many producers are at a higher level.

We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary to order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$1.37 was necessary, and even this would still leave some producers.

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar at 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today.

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortion, profits, and in the refling along the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refling savings last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer.

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar at 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today.

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-half of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Farther than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a limit of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 to 20 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meager ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall, America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 25 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$2.25 a hundred pounds.

The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred pounds freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit.

This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

"Mr. Ralph has not one penny of interest in this refinery."

The stork defied the chill blasts of this unprecedented weather to pay a visit to the home of the editor, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, and left a big girl baby. Both the mother and child are getting along nicely. However, H. G. is so proud of the baby that we can only keep him at the Courier office about half the time.

John—What do you think they

will do?

Adri—They will do what they

have to do.

John—They will do what they